930. During the year, the health of the calves was satisfactory.

931. Students of Final M.B.B.S., Final L.M.P., and two batches of compounders from the Medical Department were given the necessary training in the Institute. Village level workers of the National Extension Scheme and Laboratory Technician apprentices were also given the necessary training.

Research.

932. During the year, (1) rearing of the mouse colony for virus work, and (2) Electrophoretic studies on serum proteins in diseases from samples of blood collected from various disease conditions were continued.

933. Three papers were published from the Institute during the year, two papers dealing with a quick method of differentiating small-pox from chicken-pox, the other paper dealing with fundamental property of the vaccinia virus and the work has helped to solve a property of the virus which was until now a paradox.

(iii) Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

934. During the year, 72,28,930 doses of vaccine lymp were manufactured and 75,37,945 doses were despatched. Two thousand, one hundred and eight sheep were used for the manufacture of vaccine lymph. The average yield of pulp per sheep vaccinated was 31·83 grammes while that for sheep harvested for the preparation of vaccine lymph was 35·11 grammes.

935. Six hundred and sixty-one primary and 247 re-vaccinations were carried out in the Institute during the year.

936. Public Health Work covers not only the works like improvement of environmental sanitation and control of communicable diseases but also includes other special services and programmes, such as, Family Planning, School Health Services and Laboratory Services.

(iv) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

N.B.—The vital statistical report on Medical Services for Calendar Year 1956, refers to the New Mysore State.

General.

937. There were 560 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries in the erstwhile Mysore State at the end of the

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year 1955. Twenty-five dispensaries were opened during the year 1956 bringing the total to 585. After the Reorganisation of States, 191 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries were transferred to the New State of Mysore, thus bringing the total number of institutions in the State to 776, till the end of the year.

938. In the enlarged State of Mysore, the average population served by each medical institution was 25,002 and the average area served by each institution was 95·7 sq. miles, compared with 17,587 and 59·5 sq. miles respectively, at the end of preceding year, in the erstwhile State of Mysore including Bellary District.

939. The average population served by one medical institution in Old Mysore State (16,293) is nearly five times more than in the merged areas (77,647); the average area served in Old Mysore State (52·9 sq. miles) is seven times more than in the merged areas (351·0 sq. miles).

940. In respect of the population served, Coorg (9,974) ranks first among all the Karnatak Districts merged with Mysore, the average population per sq. mile being only 145, compared with 308 in Old Mysore.

941. Karnatak Madras with 44,230 persons for one institution takes the second place. Karnatak Bombay with 52,406 persons per institution comes third, while Karnatak Hyderabad with 75,495 persons for each institution takes the last place.

942. Taking into consideration the individual districts in the whole enlarged State of Mysore, Bidar District with 78,877 persons per institution is the worst served, while Chikmagalur District with 8,351 persons for each institution tops the list, outbeating even Coorg (9,974) in respect of both population and area served (Chikmagalur 55·7 sq. miles ; Coorg 69·0 sq. miles).

Classification of Medical Institutions.

943. Out of a total of 776 institutions in the New Mysore State, 157 were hospitals and 619 were dispensaries ; 640 were rural and 136 were urban. More than four-fifths the total number of institutions were in rural places. One hundred and three were meant specially for women and children and 673 were general institutions. Out of total 776 medical institutions, 248 were Government institutions,

were Government aided of which 13 were Missionary and two private institutions, 508 were Local Fund and Municipal Institutions receiving contributions from Local Bodies and five were others (non-aided) of which three were Missionary and two were Industrial.

Specialist Services Institutions.

944. There were a total of 326 specialist services institutions in the State consisting of 65 hospitals, 63 dispensaries and 198 wards or clinics attached to hospitals. A great majority of these institutions, *viz.*, 274 were Maternity Institutions in which are included 171 Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres. The number of beds in these Maternity Institutions was 2,242 and that in all the other specialist institutions was 2,549.

Personnel.

945. The number of doctors working in all the Medical Institutions of the State including private institutions and Health Unit Dispensaries was 1,311, of whom 1,052 were men and 259 were women; 649 were in urban areas and 662 in rural areas. The number of nurses, midwives and compounders working in all the institutions were 1,111, 881 and 818 respectively.

Indoor and Outdoor Patients.

946. *Beds.*—The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 10,590 (7,134).

947. *In-patients.*—The total number of in-patients admitted in all the institutions during the year was 3,09,480 (2,07, 816,) of these, 1,00,563 were men, 1,61,530 were women and children, 2,28,331 were cured, 46,040 relieved, 24,258 discharged otherwise and 8,851 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 2·9 (2·8). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 11,659·0 (7,932·5).

948. *Out-patients.*—The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 1,29,14,381 (1,03,68,782). The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 68,699·0 (49,138·7). These figures also includes the in-patients, as the practice in the State is to register all patients as a rule first as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases as in-patients.

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949. The following table shows the prevailing diseases for which in-patients were treated and the number of deaths under each of them were:—

Diseases.

	Diseases	*No. of patients treated*	*Died*
1	Normal deliveries ...	52,932	23
2	Other complications (Deliveries).	12,069	236
3	Malaria ...	7,624	39
4	Tuberculosis Respiratory ...	7,201	570
5	Wounds ...	6,853	56
6	Other Digestive diseases ...	6,472	196
7	Influenza ...	5,311	23
8	Typhoid ...	5,287	246
9	Avitaminosis and deficiency states (others).	5,047	217
10	Lobar Pneumonia ...	4,828	194

950. The number of out-patients treated for the most prevailing diseases was.—

	Diseases	*No. treated*
1	Influenza	11,71,224
2	Other Digestive diseases ...	9,96,267
3	Wounds	9,31,096
4	Malaria	6,58,765
5	Inflammatory diseases of eye ...	6,30,179
6	Acute Bronchitis ...	5,84,369
7	Superficial Injury ...	4,83,342
8	Scabies	4,32,496

951. The comparative statistics of some diseases for which out-patients treated in the City and Non-City Institutions were:—

		City	*Non-City*
1	Influenza ...	3,01,100	8,70,124
2	Other Digestive diseases.	2,74,420	7,21,847
3	Male Genital organs ...	21,232	26,769
4	Tuberculosis Respiratory.	21,019	11,982
5	Gonococcal Infection ...	10,909	40,735
6	Syphilis ...	5,108	24,213

952. *Infectious Diseases.*—Infectious diseases for which both in and out-patients treated were :—

Diseases	In-patients		Outdoor patients treated
	Treated	Died	
1 Cholera ...	28	8	1,353
2 Dysentery ...	3,933	159	2,20,740
3 Leprosy ...	768	18	6,594
4 Plague ...	14	1	...
5 Small-pox ...	117	2	394
6 Enteric fever ...	5,287	246	16,743

Surgical Operations.

953. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the medical institutions was 2,90,304 (1,74,832), of which 2,71,540 were principal and 18,764 were secondary. Of these, 2,50,849 were cured, 19,187 relieved, 1,096 discharged otherwise, 430 died and 910 were remaining in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to total number of operations performed was 0·1 (0·1).

Parturition Cases.

954. The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained midwives and nurses both in and outside the institutions including Maternity Homes was 1,18,685 (99,480). Of these, 67,096, were institutional and 51,589 domiciliary. Of the total number of labour cases, 1,03,728 were normal and 14,957 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 790, the maternal mortality rate being 6·6 per 1000 births. The total number of births was 1,19,808, of these 1,12,319 were live births and 7,489 were still births. Among the former, there were 4,405 deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 39·2 per 1000 live births.

955. The number of premature deliveries was 3,801, miscarriages 1,605 and abortions 6,988. The number of illegitimate children born in the institutions was 58 and the number of abandoned children was 14.

Finance.

956. Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 1,14,93,811, the total receipts during the financial year 1955-56 under the various heads such as contributions by